

The Quickest, Simplest Cough Cure

Easily and Cheaply Made at Home. Saves You \$2.

This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You could buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50. Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is highly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with a pint of warm water, and stir for 10 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents a bottle) in a pint bottle and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pinex is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in gualic acid and all the other natural elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been stated often, but never successfully. A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., St. Wayne, Ind.

MADERO LEAVES EL PASO; ISSUES A STATEMENT

(Continued from page one.)

six weeks ago, the junta members declare. That he is a family a long time. You could buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50. Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is highly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Accompanying Madero was his secretary of state, Jose Gonzalez Garcia, who was with him constantly while the millionaire insurgent leader was in El Paso.

Madero's Statement.

A statement said to have been dictated by Madero prior to leaving El Paso Sunday night, in which he says he is going to Mexico, where his own men will protect him, was given out today. It follows:

"I have no desire to be an absconder from just laws, but I realize that there is no limit to which the Mexican government would resort to hold me in this or any other country under frivolous and trumped up charges if I were once to surrender. I am, therefore, forced to protect my person against the slightest possibility of forced detention, not because I am not ready to face any charges that might be brought against me but for the more potent reason that my forces in the field would be demoralized if I were detained, and that, not understanding the action of the American courts, they might unwittingly resort to acts of reprisal against American interests that could only and in international complications. We have carried on this war on the highest basis of justice and right, and while I would like to vindicate myself against any and all charges of breach of neutrality laws before a court of justice, I will leave my action to be adjudged by that greatest of all juristic opinion.

"It will only be a short while before we hope to be in possession of Ciudad Juarez or some other suitable capital and port of entry and my arrest at this time would have a bad effect upon my people. With all due respect for the majesty of the law, and realizing that the effort to arrest me is only part of a political scheme on the part of the Mexican government to frustrate the plans of the present revolution, I feel that I am not violating my personal rights by returning to Mexico, where our army is capable of protecting me against persecution. This is particularly true as no warrant has been served on me and I am only aware of its existence from hearsay, which may or may not be correct.

"I cannot state my destination but I expect to simplify this statement at a more opportune time. I am grateful for the moral support that I have received in this country in the past and hope that after peace has been restored in Mexico, I may at least in a measure be in a position to show my material appreciation. I wish to very particularly express my thanks to the press of the United States for the interest and space it has devoted to the cause I represent. I can not resist just criticism and from it hope to gain knowledge that will help me and my people. When criticism is not tainted by malice, it is always of the greatest service to a man not dominated by bigotry and fanaticism.

SUNNY MONDAY

Sunny Monday laundry soap contains a wonderful dirt-starter which saves half the rubbing. The soap itself does most of the work—you merely assist it. Your poor back will appreciate the difference at once.

Sunny Monday will do its best work in any kind of water—hot, cold, hard or soft. All waters look alike to Sunny Monday.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY CHICAGO

A Yearly Gift---By T. E. Powers

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nationalism. Diaz suppresses all criticism because he does not desire advancement except such as will place dollars in the pockets of those whom he elects to depose the national treasury and the national wealth and resources."

State Department Is Silent.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Regarding the warrant issued yesterday at El Paso for the arrest of Francisco I. Madero, provisional president of Mexico, drawn by direction of the department of justice, no official confirmation of such statement could be obtained here today.

REPAIRING RAILWAY SOUTH OF C. JUAREZ

The eight kilometer bridge on the Mexico North Western has been repaired and the one at kilometer 18 has also been repaired. Work is being done between 18 and 21 on the bridges and it is hoped to have a passenger train running over the North Western line by Wednesday afternoon, if the insurgents let the line alone. Supt. George Rutledge went out with the work train Tuesday morning and is in charge. No work trains have been sent out on the Mexican Central since Sunday, despite the fact that the officials deny that they received any instructions from the insurgents to cease work on the bridges and track.

TWO MORE WOUNDED INSURRECTOS HERE

Juan Orozco, a private in the insurgent army, came to El Paso this morning and received medical treatment. His right arm was broken and he had a severe bullet wound in the right side, caused by a federal bullet at the battle of El Vallejo. He came across the river at old Fort Bliss, after eluding the enemy and suffering for want of food and water.

TWO OF UNCLE SAM'S MEN WHO ARE KEPT BUSY

Engelking and Oliver Are Able to Offer Condolences to Each Other—Insurrecto Activity the Cause.

If there is any man in El Paso on whom the work incident to the Mexican insurrection is falling heavily, it is assistant United States district attorney S. Engelking. "Bill" is not only having to take care of the usual business of the office, concerning smugglers and Chinese violators, but is acting as legal advisor for all the federal officials engaged in the enforcement of the neutrality laws, prosecuting those arrested, helping to rustle evidence against them and drawing up indictments, bonds and other papers in connection with the cases.

Commissioner Oliver is also a very busy man as a result of the activity of the force of customs inspectors, deputy United States marshals and secret service men, to say nothing of the United States troops and their activity, and Engelking and Oliver are able to shake hands with each other and offer condolences. But Oliver has the advantage in that he draws fees for his extra work, while Engelking just goes on working for a salary.

COWBOYS ATTEMPT TO FREE RANCHMAN HELD BY INSURRECTOS

Mexicali, Mex., Feb. 14.—The good offices of the American customs officers at Calexico, accompanied by a threat to report the matter to Washington, prevented a pitched battle yesterday between

insurgents under Leyva and Barthold and a band of American cowboys bent on "cleaning out the rebels." The insurgents arrested Elden Bragg, superintendent of the California-Mexican Land and Cattle company ranches, and the cowboys gathered to rush the building, where the insurgent leaders have their headquarters, and liberate the American.

Bragg was arrested because he insisted that the insurgents give up a steer on which he had discovered the cattle company's brand. He was taken to the building and there held prisoner. The cowboys gathered in belligerent mood immediately on learning of his predicament, but the customs officer advised them to wait, and then sent word to Barthold that he must liberate Bragg or the state department would be notified.

THE BET ON THE FIGHT: THE MYSTERIOUS QUIET MAN

It happened in a little Mexican restaurant off the main street of Juarez. A few merchants had come in for their noonday lunch. The insurgent trouble, of course, was the main and only topic of conversation.

"Did the federal troops run me the skirmish of smaller hills did they retreat in good order?" for the forthright treat this question had been asked, argued and answered according to the sympathies of the debaters.

The proponent of the question argued that the federalists had retreated under the insurgent fire on that notable Tuesday afternoon that put smelter hill on the war map and in the metropolitan papers.

A quiet, neatly dressed man of middle age, apparently a business man from one of the wholesale houses, argued the negative side of the question. The federal troops did not run; they did not retreat; they withdrew in good order when there was up more insurgents to shoot at. He argued his point without heat but with clear logic.

A bet of \$10 was made between the two men. The quiet appearing man looked at his watch. "Would the other men excuse him before his time to treat had come?" He had an engagement.

"If you will call at my office at noon tomorrow I will be glad to settle the point at issue and also the bet. I am Col. Rabago."

FISCAL GUARDS ARE NOW STATIONED BELOW JUAREZ

The government fiscal guards, whose duty it has been to guard the border for smugglers, have been withdrawn and concentrated at Ascension, below Juarez, where it is thought that they will be used as scouts for the federal army under Navarro. There are 40 of these guards. Their headquarters were at Ahumada, but the insurgent activity near there caused them to withdraw to Guadalupe until this town was taken by the insurgents, when 15 of the guards were disbanded by the insurgents.

They have all been called off the border to Ascension, leaving the entire task of observing the neutrality laws to United States troops.

GEN. LUQUE SENDS FORCE TO DEFENSE OF COYAME

Mexico City, D. F., Feb. 14.—A telegram from Gen. Luque from Ojinaga said a detachment of his forces had been sent to attack a formidable group of rebels who are again menacing Coyame, 30 miles west, which until recently has been occupied by insurgents.

but now is either undefended or garrisoned by a small force. The insurgents are said to be under the leadership of Anselmo Munoz and to be strongly entrenched in the canyon of Tiburcio, where they are awaiting the arrival of the federalists.

MORE MEXICAN TROOPS ARRIVE AT NOGALES

Gen. Schuyler and Staff of United States Army Are Also There on Official Business.

Nogales, Ariz., Feb. 14.—A company of 40 more Mexican soldiers has arrived in Nogales, Sonora, making about 100 soldiers there. Gen. O'Keefe, collector of customs at this port, and several other men in the customs service here have been appointed deputy United States marshals, giving them power to deal with any small violations of the neutrality laws. Gen. W. S. Schuyler and majors Kimball and Hirst, U. S. A., are distinguished military men registered at the Montezuma hotel here.

INDIANS OFFER SERVICES TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Puebla, Mex., Feb. 14.—More than 200 Indians from the Sierras, near the historic town of Zacapoaxtla arrived here yesterday to offer their services to the government. They report many more from the same region are willing to take up arms in defense of the country if their services are required. Indians of this district have rendered good services on many occasions. They were among the best soldiers which the republic furnished in its struggle with the empire under Maximilian.

INSURRECTOS OVERPOWER AGENT; TAKE TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENTS

Torreon, Mex., Feb. 14.—Telegraph instruments in the Mexican Central station at La Manchua, 80 miles south of this city, were stolen by armed insurgents yesterday, after they had overpowered the agent. No effort was made to rob the safe or cash drawer.

Incoming passengers report a band of 100 active insurgents in the vicinity of La Manchua. Troops have been dispatched to the town.

TROOPS FOR WINGATE.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—Company A, of the 18th United States infantry, has arrived at Fort Wingate, N. M., from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., for temporary duty during the absence of the garrison.

Hay's Hair Health

Restores color to Gray or Faded hair—Removes Dandruff and invigorates the Scalp—Promotes a luxuriant, healthy hair growth—Stops its falling out. Is not a dye.

\$1.00 and 50c at Drug Stores or direct upon receipt of price and dealer's name. Send 10c for sample bottle—Philo Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J., U.S.A. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY KNOBLAUCH DRUG CO.

THE REVOLUTIONARY SITUATION DOWN ON THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO

Culiacan, Sin., Mex., Feb. 14.—The practically universal feeling among Mexicans and foreigners alike here and over the state, is that the revolution which was begun in the state of Chihuahua, is spreading. Among conservative people there is a great fear that it will continue to do so.

While there is, without doubt, an apathy on the part of the masses of the Mexican people toward the cause of the revolutionists, and casting lot with them, there is an undercurrent of interest in the movement and news of it, and there is no mistake in saying that many of the Mexicans in Sinaloa are sympathizing with it.

The state and federal authorities are very much concerned, for quite an effort has been made to get out volunteers for at least home protection. Some companies have been formed and it is known that conscription has been used to some extent, at least.

It appears that revolutionists are out in western Durango at Tamazula, and in that section and it is from that particular section that trouble is most looked for. Federal and state troops have been sent up that way but so far no engagements between the opposing forces have been reported here.

School Teacher Paid.
It is said here that Durango revolutionists recently took a little town called Chacala, and among other things found the jefe or president of the town had 800 pesos of public funds, which they took possession of, of course. They also found that this official had not paid the young woman school teacher her salary for several months. It was 240 pesos in arrears and the revolutionists promptly paid her demand out of the 800 pesos and appropriated the remainder.

Conscripts Escape.
In the course of conscripting some of the conscripts have escaped and come back here and gone quietly to work, but lying a little low. In this connection, one of them tells a rather funny story. He says: "They were taking me with others up into the northeastern part of the state toward Choix. I got quite sick and continued to get sicker during the day. A sergeant or a corporal would

go out with me but in the afternoon I suppose he got tired of his job for he got to trusting me farther and farther away from him. At last I saw my chance and lit out through the brush. They shot at me but I got away with my gun and belt. Later, I met some revolutionists and I gave them the gun and belt and I came on back home."

May Be a Solution.
A leading merchant of a Sonora town recently expressed here a view which, if correct, appears to be the most encouraging thing for a peaceful solution of the revolution problem. He said: "Before this revolution broke out in Chihuahua and for quite a while before that, the young men of Mexico in the colleges, and all who were graduates therefrom were agitating strongly for reforms in federal and state governments. They were vigorous 'in this agitation, too, both in the press and in frequent speeches, which they made to the people. But when open revolt came, these young college men unhesitatingly took positions against that method, which had cost Mexico so dearly in the past. They are ardent for reforms, but strongly against civil war to bring it about. It is these young men who are the salvation of the country at this time and it is they who are holding the situation in hand today."

Airing Old Grudges.
"I noticed particularly," he continued, "the recent trouble at Navajao, Sonora. For quite a little while before the trouble assumed any definite shape there the agitators were a few old men who had been in the armed strifes of a quarter of a century before. They probably had old grudges and it was in their blood. All they could get into this new armed struggle was to air their old grudges and to take kindly to it and I think that is true all over Mexico—it is the young men and especially the young college men who are maintaining the peace of Mexico today."

ADS BY PHONE.
You can easily sell it. Call Bell 115. Auto 1117, tell the girl what it is and The Herald will sell it. No bother, no formality.

Mutt and Jeff are with us. Another appearance today on Classified page. Every day in The Herald hereafter.

REYES WOULD MAKE MILITARY SERVICE IN MEXICO OBLIGATORY ON ALL

Paris, France, Feb. 14.—Gen. Bernardo Reyes has completed the first part of his military mission from president Diaz, at Mexico, and today gave an outline of his conclusions. They have to do with the establishment of obligatory military service in Mexico.

The general said his ideal was a powerful army, based on his suggestions and that it would make possible a grand homogeneous republic, freed of revolution and anarchy.

Gen. Reyes said he had no idea of returning home now, as his doing so might be interpreted as a desire on his part to profit politically by the present political chaos in Mexico.

He said he would recommend to Diaz obligatory military service for two years with no possibility of the richer classes to hire substitutes.

HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s, psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dust-pail of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked the scalp, it itched all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as bone; hair dry, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer. "My sister wouldn't give up, said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some of my water, water, Cuticura. I immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals, had a bath every day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in less than two weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1890, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 23, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never known a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

Nearing the End

We have only a few locations left; place your application today for 160 acres. Location fees, \$75.00.

Room 4, Coles Bldg.

ADS BY PHONE.

You can easily sell it. Call Bell 115. Auto 1117, tell the girl what it is and The Herald will sell it. No bother, no formality.

Mutt and Jeff are with us. Another appearance today on Classified page. Every day in The Herald hereafter.

When her child is in danger a woman may risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For sale by all dealers.

POLITICS IN CANADA BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

THE question of Canadian reciprocity is now one of the greatest political problems before the American people. President Taft and Premier Laurier have agreed to lower the tariff barrier between the United States and Canada. The question is: Will the Congress at Washington and the Parliament at Ottawa ratify the agreement? Whether they do so or not, Canada is so rapidly increasing in importance that every American ought to add to his knowledge concerning our northern neighbors. How is Canada governed? What are its relations to England? Does Canada cherish hopes of Independence? What do Canadians think of annexation to the United States? What is the effect upon Canada of the great tide of immigration pouring in upon its western provinces from the United States? What do Canadians think of Americans? These are a few of the interesting questions that will be answered in a series of ten articles.

BEGINNING IN THIS NEWSPAPER WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH

1. Our Northern Neighbors.
2. The Statesmen of Canada.
3. How Canada is Governed.
4. Relations with England.
5. The Nationalist Movement.
6. The Problem of Languages.
7. The Grits and the Tories.
8. The Problems of Industry.
9. Tinkering with the Tariff.
10. Reciprocity Agreement.